

Biology Bingo Words

Antibody - a blood protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen.

Bacteria - a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms which have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus, including some that can cause disease.

Cell - Cells are the basic unit of life. In the modern world, they are the smallest known world that performs all of life's functions. All living organisms are either single cells, or are multicellular organisms composed of many cells working together.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) - is a biological macromolecule that carries hereditary information in many organisms. DNA is necessary for the production of proteins, the regulation, metabolism, and reproduction of the cell.

Ear - The ear is the organ found in animals which is designed to perceive sounds. Most animals have some sort of ear to perceive sounds, which are actually high-frequency vibrations caused by the movement of objects in the environment.

Foot - The foot is a part of vertebrate anatomy which serves the purpose of supporting the animal's weight and allowing for locomotion on land. In humans, the foot is one of the most complex structures in the body.

Gene - A gene is an extremely specific sequence of nucleotide monomers that has the ability to completely or partially control the expression of one or more traits in every type of living organism. Genes are formed from deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and, in the case of some viruses, ribonucleic acid (RNA) polymers.

Heart- The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body. It is located in the middle cavity of the chest, between the lungs.

Invertebrate - Invertebrates are animals that don't have a backbone. The vertebral column is another name for the backbone.

Krebs Cycle - The Krebs Cycle, also called the citric acid cycle, is the second major step in oxidative phosphorylation. After glycolysis breaks glucose into smaller 3-carbon molecules, the Krebs cycle transfers the energy from these molecules to electron carriers, which will be used in the electron transport chain to produce ATP.

Liver - The liver is a vital organ found in humans and other vertebrates. It is a large organ, with its major lobe occupying the right side of the abdomen below the diaphragm, while the narrower left lobe extends all the way across the abdomen to the left.

Meiosis - Meiosis is the process in eukaryotic, sexually-reproducing animals that reduces the number of chromosomes in a cell before reproduction.

Mitosis - Mitosis is the step in the cell cycle that the newly duplicated DNA is separated, and two new cells are formed.

Neuroscience - Neuroscience is the study of the nervous system, which includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. The brain controls every aspect of the body, from emotion and memory to basic bodily activities such as movement, breathing, and controlling the heartbeat.

Organ - An organ is a self-contained group of tissues that performs a specific function in the body. The heart, liver, and stomach are examples of organs in humans.

Phenotype - A phenotype is the physical expression of DNA. In contrast, the genotype is the chemical makeup of DNA that causes a particular phenotype.

Molecule - A molecule is two or more atoms bonded together to form a single chemical entity. Each atom carries a certain number of electrons that orbit around the nucleus.

Scientific Method - The scientific method is a series of processes that people can use to gather knowledge about the world around them, improve that knowledge, and attempt to explain why and/or how things occur.

Tissue - Tissues are groups of cells that have a similar structure and act together to perform a specific function. The word tissue comes from a form of an old French verb meaning “to weave”. There are four different types of tissues in animals: connective, muscle, nervous, and epithelial.

Unicellular - A unicellular organism is an organism that consists of a single cell. This means all life processes, such as reproduction, feeding, digestion, and excretion, occur in one cell.

Virus - A virus is a chain of nucleic acids (DNA or RNA) which lives in a host cell, uses parts of the cellular machinery to reproduce, and releases the replicated nucleic acid chains to infect more cells.

Zoology - Zoology, or animal biology, is the field of biology that involves the study of animals. The word zoology comes from the Greek words zōion, meaning “animal”, and logos, meaning “the study of”.